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10/749,825	12/31/2003	Brian H. Johnston	84784AJA	1830
7590 09/08/2004			EXAMINER	
Paul A. Leipold			WALKE, AMANDA C	
Eastman Kodak	Company			
343 State Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Rochester, NY 14650-2201			1752	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summany	10/749,825	JOHNSTON ET AL
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Amanda C Walke	1752
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	66(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day; till apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U S C 6 133)
Status		
1) ■ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 December 2a) ■ This action is FINAL . 2b) ■ This 3) ■ Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under Expression 1.	action is non-final. ce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or		
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the d Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction	pted or b) objected to by the E rawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	arniner. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign palace All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ty documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Dat 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	e

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brewer et al (5,891,607).

Brewer et al disclose a color motion picture print film comprising a silver halide light sensitive photographic print element comprising a support bearing on one side thereof: a blue color sensitive record comprising at least one blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion yellow-image forming layer, a red color sensitive record comprising at least one red-sensitive silver halide emulsion cyan-image forming layer, and a green color sensitive record comprising at least one green-sensitive silver halide emulsion magenta-image forming layer; wherein the overall contrast (OC) of the green record is greater than 1.9, and the mid-scale contrast (MSC) of the green record is about 3.2 or more, wherein the parameters OC and MSC are as defined herein. Afurther embodiment of the invention comprises a process of forming an image in a motion picture silver halide light sensitive color photographic print element comprising: (a) digitally exposing a

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photographic light sensitive element according to digital image data using a digital film recording device to form a color negative film record, and printing the negative film record on the silver halide light sensitive photographic print element to form an exposed print element, or (b) directly exposing the silver halide light sensitive photographic print element according to digital image data with a digital film recording device; and processing the exposed photographic print element resulting from (a) or (b) to form a developed image; wherein the overall contrast (OC) of the green record of the print element is greater than 1.9. Preferably, the elements of the invention and the elements used in the process of the invention have corresponding red and blue OC values which are at least 90% of the green values, and MSC values within .+-.10% of the green values, enabling the production of outstanding projected images having black densities and with digital assistance, optimal mid-scale contrasts which together cannot be easily obtained with traditionally designed color print films. The reference further teaches that visual densities as high as 5.0 are possible, while the current color-coupled print films are limited to densities of about 3.8. The imbibition printing process, however, is disadvantageous as it requires the formation of three separation matrix films and complex registration procedures during the transfer of dyes to a receiving blank to form a print film. Photographic light-sensitive print elements of the invention may utilize silver halide emulsion image forming layers wherein chloride, bromide and/or iodide are present alone or as mixtures or combinations of at least two halides. The combinations significantly influence the performance characteristics of the silver halide emulsion. Print elements are typically distinguished from camera negative elements by the use of high chloride (e.g., greater than 50 mole % chloride) silver halide emulsions containing no or only a minor amount of bromide (typically 10 to 40 mole %), which are also typically substantially free of

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iodide. As explained in Atwell, U.S. Pat. No. 4,269,927, silver halide with a high chloride content possesses a number of highly advantageous characteristics. For example, high chloride silver halides are more soluble than high bromide silver halide, thereby permitting development to be achieved in shorter times. Furthermore, the release of chloride into the developing solution has less restraining action on development compared to bromide and iodide and this allows developing solutions to be utilized in a manner that reduces the amount of waste developing solution. Since print films are intended to be exposed by a controlled light source, the imaging speed gain which would be associated with high bromide emulsions and/or iodide incorporation offers little benefit for such print films.

Photographic print elements are also distinguished from camera negative elements in that print elements typically comprise only fine silver halide emulsions comprising grains having an average equivalent circular diameter (ECD) of less than about I micron, where the ECD of a grain is the diameter of a circle having the area equal to the projected area of a grain. The ECDs of silver halide emulsion grains are usually less than 0.60 micron in red and green sensitized layers and less than 0.90 micron in blue sensitized layers of a color photographic print element. Such fine grain emulsions used in print elements generally have an aspect ratio of less than 1.3, where the aspect ratio is the ratio of a grain's ECD to its thickness, although higher aspect ratio grains may also be used. Such grains may take any regular shapes, such as cubic, octahedral or cubo-octahedral (i.e., tetradecahedral) grains, or the grains can take other shapes attributable to ripening, twinning, screw dislocations, etc. Typically, print element emulsions grains are bounded primarily by {100} crystal faces, since {100} grain faces are exceptionally stable. In the

examples, the materials have an amount of silver meeting the instant claim limitations, and the reference states that the film samples are exposed through a 0-3 density 21-step tablet on a Kodak 1B sensitometer with a 3200 K light source, and processed according to the standard Kodak ECP-2B Color Print Development Process as described in the Kodak H-24 Manual, "Manual for Processing Eastman Motion Picture Films", Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y., the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein, with the exception that those steps specific to sound track development were omitted, which appears to meet the instant method limitations. With respect to the silver to dye-forming couple stoichiometric equivalent molar ratios, it is the position of the examiner that given that that material of the reference appears to be constructed in the same manner and comprise the same additives as that of the instant invention, although the reference is silent with respect to this ratio, that it would inherently possess that ratio

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Conclusion

thus meeting the instant claim limitations.

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Gisser et al (6,372,418) and Merrill et al (5,888,706) are cited for their teachings of similar materials.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amanda C Walke whose telephone number is 571-272-1337. The examiner can normally be reached on M-R 5:30-4.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly can be reached on 571-272-1526. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866£217-9197 (toll-free).

Amanda C Walke

Examiner

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ACW

September 5, 2004